

## The Coconino Sun

F. S. BREEN, Editor and Publisher

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### REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Congress  
LIEUT. THOMAS MADDOCK  
For Governor  
THOMAS E. CAMPBELLCOCONINO COUNTY  
For Judge of the Superior Court  
F. W. PERKINS  
For State Senator  
T. H. CURETON  
For State Representative  
ADOLPH BOENITSCH  
For Sheriff  
JOHN O. HARRINGTONFor Supervisors  
FRED GARING  
ED HAMILTON  
For Clerk of the Superior Court  
CHAS. H. ADAMS  
For Treasurer  
FRED W. SMITH  
For Recorder  
L. C. RILEY  
For County Attorney  
FRANCIS D. CRABBE  
For Assessor  
B. A. CAMERON  
For County School Superintendent  
MISS GRACE DULL  
For Justice of the Peace  
ROBERT J. KIDD  
For Constable  
W. D. GRANT

### THE LAST CALL OF THE SUN.

It is with considerable regret, but a fixed purpose to play the game square with Uncle Sam that we are compelled to announce that every subscription which is over three months in arrears on October 25th, next Friday will be cut off after that issue.

Like every other paper with patriotic impulse—and most of them have them—we desire to comply with the rules laid down for us and are willing to play the game square if it wipes out the plant. It is no personal affair or a question as to whether or not "we believe the account is good"; it is only a question as put by the colored man: "Is you are or is you ain't", complied with the law.

### PRAY—BUT PAY.

The Phoenix Messenger, ably and democratically edited by A. S. Mills, is evidently much peeved at the Commission of State Institutions, commonly known as "the house of lords." Since "good loyal" democrats passed the law, it should be good for all they can spend of the people's money. But our friend, Mills, who ventures out into the cold shivering waters where political friendship freezes, speaks up for the poor sucker who has to pay the freight, thusly:

"The tax commission has levied \$207,000 for its maintenance and that most extravagant luxury is now in full swing with expensive office force and leagues of red tape.

The house of lords, composed of politicians of little business experience, is appointed by the governor at salary of \$3000 a year each. They have charge of all the state institutions, conduct building and excavation for foundations, expending millions annually of the people's money. This outfit conducts the political machinery of state and co-ordinates into a sort of voting machine, the thousand or more people employed by the state. Now no political party is entirely to blame, up to date but both parties will be open to censure should the fourth legislature fail to abolish the innovation. Democrats and republicans helped make the law and all good citizens should unite in its abolition.

Now before election, when it is not definitely known which party will be in control, we register this protest. The house of lords is a dead expense operated by men of very limited business capacity. It should be abolished. Return to the board of control would be a great improvement.

When a party of Virginians were going by wagon train across the Blue Ridge mountains to Ohio in early day, it is said they sent a simple boy on a blind horse to lead the way. Wherever they could get through, the teamsters followed. This law represents the blind horse. Business is acquired by training and experience. The three members of the commission are boys of less than ten years of age when it comes to transacting real business, purchasing for the institutions and directing how the state engineer shall build roads.

Leroy Ladd, the ringmaster is a good private secretary for a man of brains. L. B. Whitney has studied law and was once a city attorney of Bisbee. Mr. Osborn who did the purchasing before tendering his "resignation" last month, had previously taught a Sunday school class and had some clerical experience.

During the democratic primary campaign the commission butted in with a page ad in the Republican, paid \$68 of good state money to a republican newspaper. All three members signed the ad which consisted of a jumbled mass of hog-wash, in answer to some display ad by Senator Sutter. God gave more sense to geese.

Between the draft, drift and being drug to Phoenix to be sent to Gov. Hunt's penitentiaries, it is rather strenuous business running a rag these influential times.

### THINK IT OVER.

You often hear the remark on the street: "Gracious, isn't he getting a lot of power in his hands. How he is getting control of everything in the country. The Kaiser never knew such power as this." Do you realize that in Washington the bureaucrats are seriously considering how they can perpetuate that power in the hands of the administration after the war is over; that we are apt very soon to see plans being laid with that perpetuation in view; that the argument which probably will be presented to the people is, "If this vast centralization of power was good in time of war it should be doubly efficacious in time of peace." Do you know that there is just one way to break down that power when the proper time comes, and that is with your vote. Do you wish to see that transplanted here where our boys are destroying in Europe? Do you not know that to stem the tide toward neo-socialism into which the Ship of State is now being hurried, the election of a Republican congress is urgent? Compare the war record of that party with the record of the Democratic majority now in control, some of it so bad that the president himself is seeking the defeat of certain of its members. Then vote as your patriotism, your conscience, your common sense, and your loyalty to American ideals dictate and you can't go wrong.

### HAYDEN'S BAD JUDGMENT

There is no doubt of Congressman Carl Hayden being a good man with the best of intentions, aside from the fact that he is a warm personal friend. The fact remains that he was against five out of eight laws that were for the prosecution of the war and laws that were demanded by President Wilson. If the conscription act, or the draft law as it is called, had not been passed, the people of the country would have more fully realized the mistake he made in voting and working against it. Congressman Hayden did not represent the sentiment of his constituents when he voted against this law. Had the Republicans taken the stand that this was a Democratic war and voted against measures instead of claiming it an "All American War" and voting for the necessary laws, the Democratic party would still have been in a tangle as to what aggressive laws should be passed. It may have been just bad judgment, but bad judgment does not help in winning a war.

Danaport, Germany, to U. Sam: "We regret to advise you that your soldiers are rude and rough to our soldiers; they have been chasing them quite severely and many of our men are so tired that they are hardly able to kill a small child. Many of the shells you send us break inopportunistly and completely ruin our men; if this continues we will be compelled to make you pay for all we have destroyed and stolen. We shall be very severe for gott has his mitt on us; he we shall also greatly punish if you persist in this rude and un-kultured manner. Over off we gits some sand, our skids will git more slippery. I send you some little hands from children which our brave soldiers cut off of Belgians for a joke. Maybe you won't see the joke all to onct, because it is German culture. Off-lubber shame, Bill, nee Kizer the tower."

### WILEY CHANGES HIS MIND.

In July, 1915, "Wily" Jones, our acrobatic attorney general, gave a lengthy written opinion to Gov. Hunt on the matter of appointing Senator Claridge to the position of state fish commissioner, while the senator was still holding his legislative job, and at that time he construed the word "elected" to mean two full years from and after the first day of January following his election. And then he goes further and says that no resignation or attempted resignation during such period shall confer any right to hold any appointive or elective office.—Winslow Mail.

The endorsement of Senators Mark Smith and Henry Ashurst to Carl Hayden's candidacy does not offer much to the average voter. Who wouldn't endorse Hayden if they wouldn't? That is only a part of the game, for they will probably want Hayden's endorsement in due time. It is also understood from rather good authority that Hunt endorses Colter.

### DON'TS FOR PREVENTION OF INFLUENZA.

Don't get scared.  
Don't spit on sidewalks, floors, in the street or any public place.  
Don't gather in groups.  
Don't visit the sick unless absolute necessary.  
Don't sleep in an unventilated room.  
Don't sneeze without using handkerchief.  
Don't associate with persons who have colds.  
Don't get chilled when you are warm from work or exercise.  
Don't breathe through your mouth.  
Don't use a napkin, towel, spoon, fork, glass, cup or dish which has been used by another and not properly sterilized.  
Don't get your feet wet.  
Don't get out of bed for at least three days after all signs of disease have passed.  
Don't blow the nose immediately after it has been sprayed.  
Don't allow rubbish and filth to accumulate on your premises.  
Don't overfeed the sick.  
Don't use your hand when coughing or sneezing—use your handkerchief.  
Don't kiss.  
Don't shake hands.  
Don't loiter in eating or other places.  
Don't cover up or close windows when you have fever.  
Don't wait on the sick without wearing gauze mask.  
Don't eat without washing your hands.  
All food and drink places, public or private, must boil or sterilize otherwise all dishes, silver and glass ware after each service.

## CURETON OPPOSED TO PRESENT LEASE LAW

MR. EDITOR:

In the last two issues of your paper I explained why I am opposed to the proposed changes in our State Constitution regarding the leasing of state lands, and why both of these amendments should be defeated at the coming election. I will now explain why I am opposed to our present state land laws and why I favor their amendment by the next legislature.

The minimum price for which our state lands can be sold is \$3.00 per acre, while the same lands can be leased at three cents per acre per year. This lease price is entirely too small as it represents only one percent per annum of the minimum value of the land as fixed by the laws of the state.

Under our present system large livestock outfits are controlling large areas of our state lands by getting others to sign up leases and these big interests pay the leasing fees and use the land. Many of these individuals who sign up these leases for the big outfits live outside the state and have never seen the land and have no interest whatever in the leasing except to help some big outfit get a monopoly on our state lands to the detriment of the small man. Our present laws should be changed so as to prevent this wholesale land grabbing by these big livestock outfits, and fixed so that the small man can have a chance to earn a decent living.

If we allow these large outfits to continue in this way it will not be long till many of the small stock men will have to go out of business. A large number of our voters know where this land grabbing is going on and know who is doing the grabbing. Some of them know already that the large outfits have the best of it and are pleading for relief. The best way to get relief is to send men to the state legislature who will fight for the people and not make laws which favor monopoly.

We hear already echoes of these large outfits claiming to be perfectly satisfied with the present laws (when they feel they cannot get the amendments which have been started through at the coming election). They feel that the legislators who proposed and worked for the present land grabbing law should be given credit for noble deeds well done. But I say they are mistaken and should be ashamed of men who urge the passage of laws intended to help the big outfits to the detriment of the small property holder. And to make it still harder these same legislators claim to be friends to the laboring man and the man of small holdings.

This wrong doing has gone on long enough and I am certain that many of the small stockmen and homesteaders have felt the injustice keenly already. They feel that if things continue they will soon be frozen completely out. They know, too, what to expect when large interests are elected to the state legislature, and these large interests know full well what to expect along this land law proposition if I am elected to the state senate. They know I will fight with all my power for an adjustment and change of land laws that will allow the small man to live as well as themselves.

I predict the next echo from the large outfits will be an attack upon me for the purpose of turning some voters who have already made up their minds to vote for me for the state senate. And I would thank any voter to inform me as soon as my record is attacked so that I can inform you personally the absolute truth of the matter right from the shoulder out.

Very truly,  
T. H. CURETON.

### POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### REPUBLICAN TICKET

L. C. Riley for County Recorder... As the Republican candidate for the office of County Recorder, I promise my best efforts to give the whole people good and satisfactory service, with courteous treatment to all patrons of that office.

L. C. RILEY.

F. W. Perkins for Superior Judge. Judge Perkins seeks re-election on his record as a judge and as a citizen. The office is non-partisan. You may vote any party ticket and still vote for F. W. PERKINS.

T. H. Cureton for State Senator. I very much appreciate the good vote given me at the primaries and am grateful for the nomination on the Republican ticket for State Senator. I will sincerely appreciate your support at the polls November 5th, and promise my best efforts in behalf of the whole people.

#### DEMOCRATIC TICKET

G. B. Kirkpatrick for Supervisor. Having been honored by the votes of the Democratic party, which nominated me as a candidate for the office of Supervisor, I would very much appreciate the votes of the people at the election on November 5th.

G. B. KIRKPATRICK.

T. E. Pulliam for Sheriff. I appreciate very much the vote of the people by which I was made the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Sheriff, and would be pleased of the support of the people at the polls on November 5th.

T. E. PULLIAM.

Lou Charlebois for Supervisor. Having been honored by a substantial vote of the Democratic party which placed my name on the ticket for Supervisor, I would sincerely appreciate their continued support at the election on November 10th.

A SOLDIER'S PROPHECY. After being entertained at a War Camp Community Service unit before sailing for service overseas a soldier wrote: "The same spirit which is backing the club is going to back the Hindenburg line to Berlin."

## THE COCONINO SUN UPHELD BY LAWRENCE

(Continued from Page One).

how many years have you been engaged in the same.

A.—College instructor. Nine years.  
Q.—Where were you living in February, 1918?

A.—Flagstaff, Arizona.

Q.—If in answer to the foregoing interrogative you say you were living in Flagstaff, Arizona, state what, if any, position you held in the Northern Arizona Normal School, and for what time you occupied that position.

A.—Instructor in Department of Education, Northern Arizona Normal School, and member of its faculty from February first to the fifteenth of May, 1918.

Q.—State whether or not you are acquainted with the prosecuting witness in this case, Governor Geo. W. P. Hunt.

A.—Yes, but only met him once.

Q.—State whether or not you met Governor Hunt at any time during the latter part of February, 1918.

A.—Yes, I met him at that time.

Q.—If, in answer to the foregoing interrogative, you say that you did meet Governor Hunt during that period, state as near as you can the date of meeting and place of meeting.

A.—The time of my meeting Governor Hunt was between the 22d and 27th of February, 1918. I met him in his room at Capitol at Phoenix, Arizona.

Q.—If, in answer to the foregoing interrogative, you state you met Gov. Hunt sometime during the latter part of February, 1918, in his room at the Capitol at Phoenix, Arizona, state whether or not you had at that time and place a conversation with Governor Hunt.

A.—Yes, at that time and place I had a conversation with Governor Hunt.

Q.—If, in answer to the foregoing interrogative, you state that you did have some conversation with Gov. Hunt at said time and place, then state whether anything was said during the conversation on the subject of the war, and if you state that anything was said on that subject, state fully all that was said by you and by Gov. Hunt on that subject, giving as near as you can recollect the exact words by Gov. Hunt and by yourself in said conversation.

A.—The subject of the war was mentioned in the conversation. I remarked, "Isn't this war terrible. We are probably in it for some years." Upon which the governor turned away in his chair towards his desk and in a kind of impatient manner said in a low tone, "To hell with the war." The governor then began talking about the Russian situation and the Bolsheviks. I cannot repeat his exact words in this connection but he seemed much interested in the ultimate fate of the Bolsheviks, apparently much more so than in the American side of the war. I remarked that I thoroughly believed in education, be-

ing absolutely loyal to the national government and to the state government in crises of this kind, that this had been my view in the state from which I came, and that I intended to follow this out in the state of Arizona. To this the governor made no reply.

Q.—State who was present during the said conversation.

A.—No one except myself and the governor were present at the conversation to which I have referred.

Q.—If you state you had a conversation with Gov. Hunt at the time and place mentioned, state whether or not you told anyone after said conversation with regard to the same, and if so, state who you told and as near as you can recall when.

A.—I mentioned to Mr. F. S. Breen having had the conversation referred to. I cannot fix the exact time, though it was not long after my return to Flagstaff from Phoenix, and sometime during the month of April, 1918.

Q.—If, in answer to the foregoing interrogative, you state that you told F. S. Breen of the conversation you had narrated with Gov. Hunt, state when you told him and under what circumstances, and state whether or not a request was made by Mr. Breen of you for permission to publish what you may have told him.

A.—I told Mr. Breen of the conversation with Gov. Hunt some time in April, 1918, and I think in the latter part of that month prior to the 26th day of that month, at his office where I called on other business. Mr. Breen at that time asked my permission to publish what I told him of the conversation between Gov. Hunt and myself.

Q.—If, in response to the foregoing interrogative, you state that you did have a conversation with Mr. Breen regarding your conversation with Gov. Hunt, and that thereupon Mr. Breen requested permission to publish the same, state whether or not you did give such permission.

A.—Yes, I gave him such permission.

Q.—State whether or not you have seen the publication in the "Coconino Sun" in its issue of April 26th last which reads as follows:

"GOVERNOR WORRIES OVER BOLSHIEVSKI

"A member of the N. A. N. S. Faculty had occasion to call on Gov. Hunt recently and during the conversation remarked, 'Isn't this war terrible.' The amiable governor flashed out, 'To hell with the war.' The governor, in his conversation was mainly concerned as to the ultimate fate of the Bolsheviks in Russia, seemingly much more so than in the American side of the case."

A.—Yes.

Q.—State whether or not said publication states the facts regarding what was said by Gov. Hunt during the conversation with him at his office as you have narrated.

A.—Yes.

## The Road to Berlin Begins in America—Pave it With LIBERTY DOLLARS

Coconino county is in sight of the goal, but its a long stretch. We have never fell down before. Will YOU help us make the finish?

## The Citizens Bank

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fall behind its quota for this

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